

are all concerned about the implications of the committee's report language on the operations and mission of the Endowment.

In its report, the committee recommends that NED spend 20 percent of its entire budget to reconstitute civil governments in four seriously troubled areas—Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kosovo, and East Timor. I am pleased to report that NED is working in each of these areas on long-term democratic development. The Endowment is helping non-governmental organizations, whose leaders are facing grave danger to their personal safety, as they report on human rights abuses, campaign for peace, and provide independent news and information to the public.

We need to keep in mind that NED's mission is not to "build" nations or governments, but to help promote democracy. It does this giving a helping hand to those inside other countries through financial and technical assistance to nurture a strong civil society and market economy. NED is successful precisely because it targets its assistance to grassroots democratic groups.

I do not support the report language because its implementation would undermine NED's mission while forcing NED to withdraw scarce resources from other priority countries. It would be a mistake to divert NED's modest budget to a handful of crisis situations which are already receiving enormous sums of international assistance. It is unlikely that the funds suggested in the report language could positively impact these war-torn areas, but by consuming 20 percent of NED's budget, the language will hamstring NED's ability to perform its work in many other critical countries.

NED is a cost-effective investment that advances our national interest and our fundamental values of democracy and freedom. It is crucial, therefore, that we address the committee's goals in the report language without compromising the ability of NED to carry out its work effectively.

I urge the Senate and House conferees on the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill to delete the report language directing the NED to expend funds for nation-building activities in four troubled conflicts.

REIMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in recent days we have heard a lot about various proposals that would allow for the reimportation of prescription drugs. Patients pay more for the prescription drugs in the United States than anywhere else in the world. That is just not right. The Senate passed a proposal that Senator JEFFORDS and I authored that would allow for the reimportation of prescription drugs as long as certain steps are taken to ensure safety for American consumers.

I am pleased that the Administration and the Republican leaders in Congress have agreed to work together to take this common sense step towards making prescription drugs more affordable for everyone. Dr. David Kessler, former head of the FDA, has sent me a letter expressing his support for the Senate version of the reimportation language. Dr. Kessler agrees that we must reform the current system so that American consumers have access to safe and affordable medicine. At this time, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from David Kessler for the Dorgan-Jeffords proposal in which he expresses support for our approach.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

SEPTEMBER 13, 2000.

Hon. BYRON DORGAN,
719 Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DORGAN: Thank you very much for your letter of Sept. 12, 2000. I very much applaud the effort that you and your colleagues are making to assure that the American people have access to the highest quality medicines. As you know, my concerns about the re-importation of prescription drugs center around the issues of assuring quality products. The Senate Bill which allows only the importation of FDA approved drugs, manufactured in approved FDA facilities, and for which the chain of custody has been maintained, addresses my fundamental concerns. The requirement that the importer maintain a written record of the chain of custody and batch testing to assure the product is both authentic and unadulterated provides an important safety net for consumers.

Let me address your specific questions. First, I believe U.S. licensed pharmacists and wholesalers—who know how drugs need to be stored and handled and who would be importing them under the strict oversight of the FDA are well positioned to safely import quality products rather than having American consumers do this on their own. Second, if the FDA is given the resources necessary to ensure that imported, FDA-approved prescription drugs are the authentic product, made in an FDA-approved manufacturing facility, I believe the importation of these products could be done without causing a greater health risk to American consumers that currently exists. Finally, as a nation we have the best medical armamentarium in the world. Over the years FDA and the Congress have worked hard to assure that the American public has access to important medicine as soon as possible. But developing life saving medications doesn't do any good unless Americans can afford to buy the drugs their doctors prescribe. The price of prescription drugs poses a major public health challenge. While we should do nothing that compromises the safety and quality of our medicine it is important to take steps to make prescription drugs more affordable.

I applaud your efforts to provide American consumers with both safe and affordable medicine.

Sincerely,

DAVID A. KESSLER, M.D.

ANGELS IN ADOPTION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today is the celebration for Angels in Adoption and as a member of the Con-

gressional Coalition on Adoption, I am proud to participate in such an important event.

I commend Diane, and Jim Lewis, from Marion, IA. I nominated this amazing couple as Angels in Adoption.

Diane and Jim Lewis are the proud parents of ten beautiful children, eight of whom are adopted. Five of their adopted children have special health care needs, some with physical needs, other with mental health needs. Two of their adopted children are biologic siblings and their adoption has allowed them to stay together. Their family now consists of children from several different ethnic and racial backgrounds. The Lewis' also are frequently foster parents to other children in need, usually those with special health care needs.

As special education teachers, the Lewis' have seen the need over many years for foster and adoptive parents for children who have special needs. The Lewis' are truly devoted to making the world a better place for children. By committing their lives to raising children who might not have otherwise had a chance, they have improved the lives of children and given us all something to aspire to. They are Angels in Adoption.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 2000

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to again urge the Senate to bring up and pass, S. 2787, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, VAWA II—we are quickly running out of time to reauthorize it. The authorization for the original Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, expires at the end of this week on September 30, 2000. There is absolutely no reason to delay this bill which has overwhelming bipartisan support.

I have joined Senators from both sides of the aisle at rallies and press conferences calling for the immediate passage of this legislation. The bill has 70 co-sponsors and is a significant improvement of the highly successful original VAWA which was enacted in 1994. There is no objection on the Democratic side of the aisle to passing VAWA II. Unfortunately, there have been efforts by the majority party to attach this uncontroversial legislation to the "poison pill" represented by the version of bankruptcy legislation currently being advanced by Republicans. I do not agree with stall tactics like this one and believe we should pass VAWA II as a stand-alone bill, without further delay.

Yesterday, in New Mexico, where he was releasing funding made available through VAWA for one of the country's oldest battered women's shelters, the President made a public plea for Congress to reauthorize VAWA, claiming, "[T]his is not rocket science. Yes we're close to an election . . . But it is wrong to delay this one more hour. Schedule

the bill for a vote." I urge my colleagues to heed the cry of the President as he speaks on behalf of the almost 1 million women around this country who face domestic violence each year.

The President called domestic violence "America's problem" and I could not agree with him more. When we talk about reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act we are not just talking about a big bureaucratic government program the effects of which we can't really see. With this bill we are talking about reauthorizing critical programs that have had a tremendous immediate effect on how this Nation handles domestic violence and its victims. We are at risk of jeopardizing what has been one of the most effective vehicles for combating domestic violence if we let this law expire.

I have heard from countless people in Vermont that have benefitted from grant funding through VAWA programs. VAWA II ensures the success of these crucial programs such as the Rural Domestic Violence Grant program. These grants are designed to make victim services more accessible to women and children living in rural areas. I worked hard to see this funding included in the original VAWA in 1994, and I am proud that its success has merited an increased authorization for funding in VAWA II. Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants have been utilized by the Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, the Vermont Attorney General's Office, and the Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to increase community awareness, to develop cooperative relationships between state child protection agencies and domestic violence programs, to expand existing multi disciplinary task forces to include allied professional groups, and to create local multi-use supervised visitation centers.

I witnessed the devastating effects of domestic violence when I was the Vermont State's Attorney for Chittenden County. In those days, long before the passage of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, there were not support programs and services in place to assist victims of these types of crimes. Today, because of the hard work and dedication of those in Vermont and around the country who work in this field every day, an increasing number of women and children are being aided by services through domestic violence programs and at shelters around the Nation. Lori Hayes, Executive Director of the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services, and Marty Levin, Coordinator of the Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, have been especially instrumental in coordinating VAWA grants in Vermont.

Let the Senate pass S. 2787, the Violence Against Women Act 2000 without further delay before its critical pro-

grams are jeopardized. It was cleared for passage by all Democratic Senators two months ago and should be passed today. It is past time to reauthorize and build upon the historic programs of the Violence Against Women Act and do all that we can to protect children from the ravages and lasting impact of domestic violence.

A Washington Post editorial today called the failure to pass the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, "inexplicable neglect," claiming that "[t]here seems to be no good reason practical or substantive, to oppose reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act." That could not be more true Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the September 26, 2000 edition of the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 26, 2000]

INEXPLICABLE NEGLECT

There seems to be no good reason, practical or substantive, to oppose reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. Originally passed in 1994, the act provides money to state and local institutions to help combat domestic violence. It is set to expire at the end of the month. Its reauthorization has overwhelming bipartisan support. But House and Senate leaders have yet to schedule a vote.

Versions of the bill have been favorably reported by the judiciary committees of both chambers. Both would expand programs that during the past five years have helped create an infrastructure capable of prosecuting domestic violence cases and providing services to battered women. Since the original act was passed, Congress has devoted \$1.5 billion to programs created by it. The House and Senate bills differ, but both would authorize more than \$3 billion in further support during the next five years. There is room to debate the proper funding level relative to other priorities, a matter which will be determined later by appropriators; and the programs won't end immediately if the act lapses, because funds have been approved for the coming year. But failing to reauthorize would send the wrong message on an important issue and, more important, could threaten future appropriations.

With time in the 106th Congress running out, the Violence Against Women Act may become a casualty of neglect rather than of active opposition. But that's no comfort. Congress ought to find the time to pass it before leaving town.

NAKAMURA COURTHOUSE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, today the Washington state Congressional delegation introduced bills in the House and in the Senate to honor a fallen hero, William Kenzo Nakamura, by designating the Seattle federal courthouse in his honor. This brave soldier fought in Italy during World War II, and he died valiantly protecting his battalion. The day he died, Mr. Nakamura had already risked his life and saved his combat team by disarming an enemy machine gun stronghold. Mr. Nakamura should have re-

ceived the Medal of Honor for this act of bravery, but he did not.

Even as this man's family was held in an internment camp in Idaho, he volunteered for duty in the United States military, and he headed to Italy to serve his country. After his heroic and selfless deeds, Mr. Nakamura was posthumously eligible for the Medal of Honor, but in World War II the Army did not award Japanese-Americans the Medal of Honor. I was pleased that earlier this year that twenty-two veterans, in similar circumstances to and including Mr. Nakamura, received Medals of Honor for their brave service in World War II. These men and their families waited too long for proper recognition and appreciation, and these honors are well deserved.

Though military heroes are often given medals for their service, the people of Washington state would like to extend a special tribute to Mr. Nakamura by naming the federal courthouse in Seattle in his honor. This action has not only the support of the entire Washington congressional delegation, but of local communities, veteran and military retiree organizations, and by Medal of Honor recipients in the Senate, my friends DANIEL INOUE and BOB KERREY. To this outpouring, I add my support and commitment to seeing this designation passed through the Senate and acted into law.

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read the names of some of those who have lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is in session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

September 26, 1999: Robert Coney, 64, Miami, FL; Derrick Edwards, 22, Washington, DC; Philip Harris, 27, Detroit, MI; Samala McGee, 24, New Orleans, LA; Michael D. Miles, 48, Hollywood, FL; David Sexton, 43, Baltimore, MD; and Unidentified Female, 47, Nashville, TN.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The deaths of these people are a reminder to all of us that we need to enact sensible gun legislation now.

THE IDEA FULL FUNDING ACT

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise to make a few remarks concerning the IDEA Full Funding Act of 2000.

Mr. President, before I begin, I would like to take this opportunity to thank